CA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infeſt;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes.
Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer*. *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance? ſhe, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minſheu* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, a weaſel; it ſeems eaſily deducible from *cater*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a ſnail or caterpillar. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* bretheren? *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

CATES. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe *Junius* obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater*. It has no *ſingular*.] Viands; food; diſh of meat; generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *Ben Johnſon.*

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding ſip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies; ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Philips's World of Words.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Purging medicines. The
CATHA'RTICK. } vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats, will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool; but where the force of the ſtimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any ſalt at all, much leſs any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Luſtrations and *catharticks* of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the ſoul. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 507.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

Theſe nodules, with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CATHE'TER. *n. ſ.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtain, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*.] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general.

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.
4. *Catholick*, or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*; καθολικὸν τὸ φάρμ.] An univerſal medicine.

Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. ſ.* [*katteken*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioneſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CA'TLING. *n. ſ.*

1. A diſmembring knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Horris.*
2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Tr. and Creſſ.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT. *n. ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like thoſe of the nettle or betony, for the moſt part hoary, and of a ſtrong ſcent. The flowers are collected into a thick ſpike; the creſt of the flower is broad and biſid; and and the lip divided into three ſegments. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeſt ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some ſongſters can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. A ſtone.

Cat's-eye is of a gliſtering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which ſee.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by ſome called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'TSILVER. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile.

Catſilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick; and is of three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, *&c.*
2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP. *n. ſ.* A kind of pickle, made from muſhrooms.

And, for our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Botargo, *catſup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [a word of very common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; perſonal goods: in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. *Mandeville* uſes *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

And God made the beaſt of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen.* i. 25.

2. It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *cavalle*, a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair ſpectators view,
From their high ſtandings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each ſingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueſt from your day. *Dryden.*

How muſt the heart of the old man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raiſing? *Addiſon. Spect.*

CAVALIER. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man.

For who is he, whoſe chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: of this ſort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

If a ſtate run moſt to gentlemen, and the huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good ſtable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. ſ.* A ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France where they were firſt made. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDLE. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

Ye ſhall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and ſuch like; and I believe he did drink ſome wine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CAVE. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing, leſt his ſon George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

They did ſquare, and carve, and poliſh their ſtone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Watton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vaſt expence,
The work it ſeem'd of ſome ſuſpicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the ſound a little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 272.

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that ſuch as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time
May make ſome ſtronger heed. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CAVE'AT. *n. ſ.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware*.]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in ſuch or ſuch an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chieſeſt *caveat* in reformation muſt be to keep out the Scots. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray deſire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumball to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To maſk thy monſtrous viſage? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Monſters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomſon.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, paſs
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor diſtruſt
The ſmiling ſurface; whilſt the *cavern'd* ground
Burſts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a guſhing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, reſt ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in thoſe countries which are mountainous, and conſequently ſtony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CAVESSON. n. ſ. [Fr. In horſemanſhip.]

A ſort of noſeband, ſometimes made of iron, and ſometimes of leather or wood; ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted; which is put upon the noſe of a horſe, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of him.

An iron *caveſſon* ſaves and ſpares the mouths of young horſes when they are broken; or, by the help of it, they are accuſtomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and ſhoulders, without hurting their mouths, or ſpoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *n. ſ.* A cheſt with holes on the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to catch*; which ſee.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. ſ.* [the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat. ſauce, or pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.]

The eggs of a ſturgeon being ſalted, and made up into a maſs, were firſt brought from Conſtantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CAVI'ER. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice ſo much land
To any well deſerving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obſtinacy
To *cavil* in the courſe of this contract. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He *cavils* firſt at the poet's inſiſting ſo much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.